

CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE
ON DISARMAMENT

ENDC/PV.356
14 December 1967
ENGLISH

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

APR 10 1968

DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

FINAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva
on Thursday, 14 December 1967, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman:

Mr. I.F. PORTER

(United Kingdom)

GT.67-26396

68-02078

PRESENT AT THE TABLE

<u>Brazil:</u>	Mr. A. da COSTA GUIMARAES Mr. J. NOGUEIRA FILHO
<u>Bulgaria:</u>	Mr. K. CHRISTOV Mr. B. KONSTANTINOV
<u>Burma:</u>	U KYAW MIN
<u>Canada:</u>	Mr. A.G. CAMPBELL Mr. A. BERNIER
<u>Czechoslovakia:</u>	Mr. P. WINKLER Mr. V. VAJNAR Mr. J. STRUCKA
<u>Ethiopia:</u>	Mr. A. ZELLEKE Mr. B. ASSFAW
<u>India:</u>	Mr. V. C. TRIVEDI Mr. N. KRISHNAN Mr. K. P. JAIN
<u>Italy:</u>	Mr. R. CARACCIOLO Mr. G.P. TOZZOLI Mr. E. FRANCO Mr. F. SORO
<u>Mexico:</u>	Miss E. AGUIRRE
<u>Nigeria:</u>	Mr. B.O. TONWE
<u>Poland:</u>	Mr. A. CZARKOWSKI Mr. E. STANIEWSKI

Romania:

Mr. O. IONESCO
Mr. A. COROIANU
Mr. C. MITRAN

Sweden:

Mr. A. EDELSTAM

Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics:

Mr. A.A. ROSHCHIN
Mr. R.M. TIMERBAIEV
Mr. V.V. SHUSTOV
Mr. V.B. TULINOV

United Arab Republic:

Mr. H. KHALLAF
Mr. O. SIRRY
Mr. M. SHAKER

United Kingdom:

Mr. I.F. PORTER
Mr. R.I.T. CROMARTIE

United States of America:

Mr. W.C. FOSTER
Mr. S. DePALMA
Mr. C.G. BREAM
Mr. R.W. DREXLER

Special Representative of the
Secretary-General:

Mr. D. PROTITCH

1. The CHAIRMAN (United Kingdom): I declare open the 356th plenary meeting of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.
2. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translation from Russian): The Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament is today holding its last meeting this year. After a long session, which has continued virtually throughout the year, the Committee is interrupting its meetings for the Christmas holidays and will meet again early next year to continue and complete the task on which it has been engaged.
3. In reviewing the work of the Eighteen-Nation Committee at its current session, work which has mainly consisted of, the examination, discussion and preparation of a draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the consideration of matters connected with this treaty, it should be noted that, although the preparation of such a draft treaty has not yet been completed, considerable work has nevertheless been done and definite progress made towards the solution of the problem of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Draft treaties on non-proliferation were submitted for the Committee's consideration by the Soviet Union (ENDC/193) and the United States (ENDC/192). Although these two drafts were submitted without a clause on control, the very fact that they were laid before the Committee, that they contain clear-cut provisions for a non-proliferation treaty, defining the basic obligations of parties to that treaty, and that they were fully discussed in the Committee is evidence of definite progress towards the solution of the extremely important problem of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
4. During the discussion of the draft treaty in the Committee, a number of extremely important observations were made and several proposals were put forward concerning additions and amendments to the draft treaty and the solution of the non-proliferation problem as a whole.
5. Much attention was paid during the debate to matters relating to the peaceful application of nuclear energy. Many members of the Committee, in discussing the problem of non-proliferation and the corresponding draft treaty designed to solve it, expressed concern that the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty might hamper the development of the peaceful application of the great scientific discoveries in the field of nuclear energy. In this connexion, a number of important observations and proposals deserving careful study were made in the Committee. These observations and proposals were considered in detail both during the Committee's meetings and during unofficial exchanges of views among its members.

(Mr. Roshchin, USSR)

6. The Soviet Union firmly adheres to the view that the conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, far from being any obstacle to the peaceful utilization of the atom, should be of direct and substantial assistance to all non-nuclear countries in developing the various peaceful applications of atomic energy at the national and international levels. We accordingly believe that the task is to incorporate in the draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons now under consideration by the Committee such additions and amendments as would create the most favourable conditions for the utilization of the atom for peaceful purposes and for wide international co-operation in this field.
7. During the Committee's discussion of matters relating to the peaceful utilization of the atom, much attention was given to the important problem of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The importance of this problem and its bearing on the non-proliferation treaty are explained by the fact that the processes involved in the production of explosive devices for peaceful purposes are essentially the same as those involved in the production of nuclear weapons, and that explosive devices for peaceful nuclear explosions can be used for military purposes. The transfer to non-nuclear countries or the production by these countries of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful nuclear explosions would thus mean the direct proliferation of nuclear weapons, and should be prohibited in accordance with the objectives of the treaty on the non-proliferation of such weapons we are preparing.
8. At the same time, the potential importance of the use of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes cannot be denied. The conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty, far from preventing or hampering parties to that treaty from enjoying the advantages of the peaceful utilization of such explosions, should guarantee the establishment of conditions enabling them to enjoy, without discrimination, all the benefits associated with peaceful nuclear explosions. In this connexion, members of the Committee made many comments which deserve attention and submitted specific proposals for the amplification of the draft non-proliferation treaty by provisions designed to solve problems relating to peaceful nuclear explosions. These proposals and comments received thorough consideration both at the Committee's meetings and during unofficial consultations between its members. We hope a solution will be found to the problem of peaceful nuclear explosions that will not create loopholes for the proliferation of nuclear weapons and will at the same time ensure that non-nuclear countries can enjoy the advantages which may be derived from such explosions.

(Mr. Roshchin, USSR)

9. Much attention has been given in the Committee to the problem of ensuring that, after the conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, measures are taken with a view to the implementation of further steps towards nuclear disarmament. A number of comments were made on this subject, which reflected the general desire of members of the Committee and their firm intention to regard the non-proliferation treaty, not as a separate, isolated measure in the field of partial disarmament measures, but as one stage on the road towards the accomplishment of the task of nuclear as well as of general and complete disarmament.

10. This is precisely how the Soviet side believes this problem should be solved and it regards the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty merely as a step in this direction. We base ourselves on the assumption that the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty should create more favourable conditions for the attainment of agreement on other urgent measures of disarmament and particularly, of nuclear disarmament. We realize, however, that the inclusion in a non-proliferation treaty of specific commitments in respect of other nuclear disarmament measures would cause very serious difficulties in the solution of the problem to which we are now devoting our attention. Attempts to associate the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons with the solution of other complex problems of nuclear disarmament would hamper the non-proliferation negotiations and impede the attainment of agreement on this matter without facilitating the implementation of other disarmament measures.

11. The proposals and views put forward by members of the Committee on this question are receiving careful and detailed consideration by the Soviet side, and we hope that specific comments and proposals will be submitted for the Committee's consideration which take account of the results of the Committee's discussion on this important matter.

12. In addition to the matters I have just mentioned, the Committee also considered other problems relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Cogent arguments and important proposals were put forward on these problems too. We will not deal with them in this statement, but intend to give our views on them at future meetings of the Committee.

13. Our general attitude to the submission of additions and amendments to the draft treaty is that the treaty should provide a solution to the problem of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and that it should be a strong and lasting international instrument, closing all openings and loopholes for the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and should make an important contribution to disarmament and the consolidation of peace and security.

(Mr. Roshchin, USSR)

14. In speaking of the important work done by the Committee in its examination, discussion and preparation of a draft treaty on non-proliferation, reference must be made to the difficulties which we encountered in this connexion and which compel us to admit that, despite lengthy negotiations connected with the examination and discussion of the non-proliferation problem in the Committee, we still do not have a complete draft of a non-proliferation treaty. One important reason for this situation is, as you know, the lack of agreement and understanding on the question of control over the implementation of such a treaty. In the time during which this question has been under discussion, a satisfactory agreement could long since have been reached and an agreed text of an article on control submitted to the Committee. Unfortunately, the solution of this problem is being impeded by the negative position adopted by certain circles which, in connexion with the article on control, are laying down conditions essentially intended to hamper and prevent a solution of the problem of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on the subject, the draft of which is being prepared here in the Committee. The negative effects of the opposition of certain circles to the adoption of an appropriate system of control over the implementation of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are, of course, obvious.

15. In referring to the problem of control, we would re-emphasize that the Soviet side firmly insists that there should be a single system of control for all non-nuclear States parties to the non-proliferation treaty. The Soviet Union, as we have already repeatedly stated believes that control over the implementation of the treaty should be exercised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), whose system of guarantees is generally recognized, has been tested by time, and works in practice. All the non-nuclear States which, under the non-proliferation treaty, would undertake not to manufacture nuclear weapons or to receive them from anyone whatsoever must be placed on an equal footing; in this matter there should be no privileges for some non-nuclear countries.

16. We note with satisfaction that, during the discussion in the Committee, many delegations expressed themselves in favour of establishing a single system of

(Mr. Roshchin, USSR)

IAEA guarantees for control over the implementation of the treaty in order to prevent the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful purposes to the production of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices. Outside this Committee, a clear majority of the countries of the world also support this particular solution to the problem of control. We consider that agreement on this matter is vital and must be achieved if progress is to be made towards the conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

17. The Soviet delegation would like to express the hope that the obstacles being raised to the preparation of acceptable provisions for a clause on control over the non-proliferation treaty will eventually be removed, and that a satisfactory solution will be found to this problem in the near future.

18. During the Committee's current session, many delegations made very important observations concerning security guarantees for non-nuclear States parties to the non-proliferation treaty. An adequate solution has not yet been found to this problem. The Soviet Union supports a positive solution to this vital international problem, and hopes that it will be solved in accordance with the interests of the maintenance of peace and security throughout the world.

19. Now that we are suspending the meetings of the Eighteen-Nation Committee for a short period, we should like to express the hope that members of the Committee will take advantage of the recess to ponder the issues connected with the problem of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to seek solutions to those of them that stand in the way of the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty. This is precisely how the Soviet delegation views the utilization of the Committee's recess. In 1968 the Soviet side will, as it has done during the current year, endeavour to promote a solution of all outstanding problems connected with the non-proliferation treaty as rapidly as possible. We hope that the other participants in the Committee's deliberations will do everything in their power to bring about the speediest possible agreement on unresolved problems and to complete the preparation of a non-proliferation treaty. The time available for the solution of these problems is now a vital factor. We are therefore bound to take this factor into account and must not overlook a single opportunity for the immediate solution of the non-proliferation problem in the interest of the peoples of all the countries of the world.

(Mr. Roshchin, USSR)

20. In conclusion, we should like to express the hope that you will all spend the forthcoming recess and holidays enjoyably; we also wish you a Happy New Year and renewed strength to continue the important work we are called upon to do here. In this connexion, we should like to thank Mr. Protitch, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for all the help which he and his colleagues have given us. We are also grateful to all the staff who have serviced our Committee and who have been of great assistance in all aspects of our work, including interpretation and translation, which is of vital importance to the technical side of our proceedings.

21. We should also like to extend our best wishes to one of the Committee's members, Ambassador Trivedi, the representative of India who, we understand, is leaving the Committee to take up another important diplomatic post to which he has been appointed by his Government. We wish him every success in the new functions he is about to assume and should like to express our appreciation of the active part he has played in the Committee's work, of the contribution he has made to our discussions and of the friendly relations he has consistently maintained with the members of the Committee.

22. These remarks conclude my statement, Mr. Chairman.

23. Mr. FOSTER (United States of America): As we come to the end of this session of our Conference, I am particularly aware of the difficulty all of us will have in pointing to tangible evidence of actual progress made in our task of preparing a draft treaty to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons. To a casual observer it may seem that our long deliberations this year have produced only identical partial drafts of a treaty, submitted by the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States, and various proposals and suggestions by other members for changes and additions to those draft texts, which have not yet been acted upon.

24. Members of this Committee are aware, however, that those documents fail to give an adequate picture of the actual status of this important project. That is the main reason why we felt it inadvisable to include the documents in our interim report to the General Assembly. The documents do not give an adequate picture, because they reveal only those suggestions and understandings which have surfaced for public view. They do not indicate the degree to which many of the remaining differences are in the process of being resolved. Nor do they reveal the extent to which the co-Chairman are already prepared, at least in principle, to accommodate numerous suggestions by other members of this Committee, in amendments which they plan to submit at an appropriate time to their own drafts of the treaty.

(Mr. Foster, United States)

25. That is why, although we share the general disappointment over the lack of greater progress, the United States delegation is definitely not pessimistic regarding prospects for the treaty. On the contrary, we maintain our view that a successful treaty will emerge from our deliberations. We also expect that the treaty will prove widely acceptable to other countries.

26. Even in the case of the troublesome question of safeguards, I believe it reasonable to say that the remaining differences have been narrowed down to the point where it seems inconceivable that a mutually satisfactory agreement could not soon be achieved. I am convinced that the road to final agreement on this article will be found through the application of the same process of reasoning as that which made possible a solution to articles I and II. As was the case with those articles, we have, after lengthy and sometimes difficult discussions, now come to the heart of the matter. What is needed now is agreement on a realistic formulation which deals unambiguously with the substance of the matter, leaving precise arrangements to be settled in the particular agreements that will have to be concluded with IAEA to carry out the obligations laid down by this article.

27. It is our intention, and I feel that it is also that of my distinguished co-Chairman, to use the proposed brief recess for what we hope will be a final round of intensive consultations looking toward the tabling of a complete and revised draft treaty when we resume our session. It is also our intention that the complete draft be discussed fully in this Committee during our resumed session before we send our final report to the United Nations General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission.

28. Apart from our desire to conclude a non-proliferation treaty as soon as possible, we are also anxious to move on to the consideration of other arms control and disarmament measures. The treaty itself will provide new impetus for such measures, but the essential impetus comes from our realization of the urgency of halting the nuclear arms race before it is too late.

29. The co-Chairmen propose that we adjourn this session after today's meeting and that we reconvene at 3 p.m. on 18 January. We believe this brief recess should allow sufficient time to complete necessary consultations on remaining issues concerning the non-proliferation treaty. We realize that for personal and other reasons some members would probably welcome a slightly longer recess. But I hope they share our view that we cannot risk a delay which might cause this project to lose momentum. The recess period we have recommended seems to us to be about right in the circumstances.

(Mr. Foster, United States)

30. Mr. Chairman, I would not want to take leave of our colleagues here, even temporarily, without expressing my deep appreciation for the great understanding they have shown in the course of the past long months of slow progress. Their patience is testimony to their realistic understanding of the nature of the difficulties that confront us and of their desire to see this project completed in a form which will gain the widest possible acceptance. I also wish to express the appreciation of the United States delegation for the invaluable assistance we have received from Mr. Protitch, Mr. Epstein, the members of the Secretariat and the interpreters, as has also been so well stated by my fellow co-Chairman.

31. For its part, the United States delegation believes that it is now incumbent on the co-Chairmen to justify the great consideration they have received from this Committee. I can assure the Committee of our intention to make every effort to return to the Conference on 18 January with a progress report which will in some measure repay the Committee for its patience and its consideration.

32. Difficult as some of the problems have proved to be, nothing has transpired in our recent discussions to shake our conviction that a non-proliferation treaty is urgently required, that it will enhance the security of all nations and that it can be concluded successfully. All that is needed now is that we make the final effort which the world community expects of us. We are too close to success even to contemplate failure, and the achievement which is now clearly within our grasp will be a great victory for reason and order in international affairs, a victory for mankind.

33. Let me express the sincere desire of the United States delegation that you may all have a happy holiday and a successful New Year.

34. Now permit me to take a moment to bid farewell to our distinguished colleague, Ambassador Trivedi, the representative of India, who today is attending his last meeting as a member of this Committee. We have all come to appreciate Mr. Trivedi as a very articulate and forceful advocate of his country's views. His statements, whether prepared in advance or extemporaneous, have enlivened and assisted this Committee's work. His grasp of the complexities of our business is unsurpassed. Indeed, he has put his stamp on a number of General Assembly resolutions and documents of this Committee. During his stay in Switzerland Mr. Trivedi has worn several hats: among other things, he has been Ambassador to Berne and representative on the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. In his new and important assignment in Vienna he will wear at least two hats. It is good to know that one of them will be as representative in IAEA, a body whose work is closely related to our own. I hope that on taking up his new tasks he

(Mr. Foster, United States)

will look back kindly on his years with this Committee. I feel sure he will find opportunities in future to promote the work of arms control and disarmament. Meanwhile he carries with him our best wishes and warmest regards.

35. Mr. KHALLAF (United Arab Republic): Now that the last meeting of the Eighteen-Nation Committee for this year is about to be adjourned, the time has come to bid farewell to one of its outstanding members, Ambassador Trivedi, the representative of India. On behalf of the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, I wish to pay tribute to a son of India who has served his country and the community of nations diligently and well. His skilful diplomacy and, even more, his relentless drive for the realization of the lofty aims entrusted to this Conference will long be remembered by all of us here. Next January, when we resume our work with a firm intent to take the last hurdles still standing between us and the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, I am sure that Mr. Trivedi, if only in spirit, will be in this Chamber too. To a distinguished diplomat, to a dear and warm friend, we say: "au revoir and godspeed." We know that the task awaiting him in Vienna is a challenging one, worthy of his many capabilities, and we know that he will discharge his new duties in his usual inspiring manner.

36. Mr. WINKLER (Czechoslovakia): Before this meeting ends, allow me to take the liberty of joining the previous speakers, including our two co-Chairmen, in bidding farewell to Ambassador Trivedi, the representative of India. It is rather difficult to add anything new to the appreciation already expressed for Mr. Trivedi's work and the contribution he has made to the long disarmament negotiations conducted in this Committee and in other international forums. It is all the more difficult for me, as a newcomer to this Committee, to do so, but I know that my delegation has always very much appreciated the contributions made by Mr. Trivedi in this Committee and also the friendly relations and co-operation which have existed between our two delegations.

37. I have already had the opportunity of bidding farewell to Mr. Trivedi in another of his capacities, namely, as a colleague in the diplomatic corps in Berne, Switzerland. Needless to say, on behalf of my delegation I sincerely wish all the best to Mr. Trivedi in his further diplomatic career in the two-fold capacity to which Mr. Foster has just referred. I wish him success also in the knowledge that the work of IAEA is and will be closely related to our work here in this Committee.

(Mr. Winkler, Czechoslovakia)

38. While I have the floor, allow me to take the opportunity to thank our two co-Chairmen for the good wishes they have extended to us. I would also extend to all the members of the Committee best wishes for the coming season and for a happy and successful New Year.

39. Mr. CAMPBELL (Canada) I am certain that if Mr. Burns were here today he would wish to join those who have just paid tribute to the place Mr. Trivedi has won in the estimation of all delegations by his participation in the work of this Committee and more generally in disarmament negotiations. That is one reason for my asking for the floor; but there is another and more personal one. It was my privilege and pleasure to meet and have dealings with Mr. Trivedi during the years of my assignment to New Delhi. Indeed, our first talk on disarmament matters took place there before he came here to represent India in this Committee. Therefore I should like to add to what has already been so eloquently said my own few words of testimony to his understanding and companionableness. In wishing him bon voyage as he leaves for Vienna, I want to say that I warmly welcomed the extension of his term here and only wish it could have been for longer.

40. Mr. TRIVEDI (India): I am deeply touched by the kind, friendly and affectionate sentiments expressed by our colleagues here -- by our co-Chairmen, the representatives of the USSR and the United States -- and by the representatives of the United Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia and Canada. It has been a privilege for me to work in this Committee with all my eminent colleagues, and it is an honour that I deeply cherish.

41. I have been associated with matters concerning disarmament for more than ten years and I have been attending meetings of this Committee since the beginning of March 1964. I have found my work most rewarding, and whatever contribution I have made in company with my colleagues towards our common purposes has been a matter of great satisfaction and pride. I have found unfailing courtesy and co-operation, continued assistance and advice from all my colleagues. I have learned a great deal and continue to learn, and I trust I shall be able to maintain my relationship with disarmament matters throughout my career.

42. I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, and all my other colleagues, for your kind good wishes, which I reciprocate, and I wish you all success in your endeavours.

(Mr. Trivedi, India)

43. While I have the floor, I should also like to pay tribute to the unfailing assistance given to us by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Protitch and his associates -- those who have interpreted and those who have translated, those who have transcribed and those who have typed, all of them. Without them our task would not have been so easy and so pleasant.

44. Finally, in thanking you again, I wish you the compliments of the season and a Happy New Year.

45. The CHAIRMAN (United Kingdom): As representative of the United Kingdom and as Chairman of today's meeting I should like to joint my colleagues in wishing Ambassador Trivedi every success and happiness in his new post. I personally have not been here very long but I do know how much he has contributed to the work of this Committee, through his high intellectual qualities and his very long experience and devotion to disarmament work. I am very glad, too, that he is not going to be too far away, and we hope to see him back here in Geneva occasionally. We also hope that he will still have some indirect and possibly direct contact with the work we are doing. On behalf of us all I wish Ambassador Trivedi every success and happiness in his important new post.

46. I should like also to express my appreciation for the very great effort towards the accomplishment of our task which we all know has been made this year by our two co-Chairmen, the representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union.

47. I should like also to express our sincere gratitude to Mr. Protitch, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to all members of the Secretariat, who have given us their valuable support and co-operation during a very long session, probably the longest uninterrupted session that we have had.

48. It only remains for me now to wish all members of the Committee and of the Secretariat a very happy holiday and to express the hope that we shall complete our work on a draft non-proliferation treaty quite early in 1968.

49. I shall now read the draft communiqué:

"The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament today held its 356th plenary meeting in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, under the chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador I.F. Porter, representative of the United Kingdom.

"Statements were made by the representatives of the USSR, the United States, the United Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia, Canada, India and the United Kingdom.

(The Chairman, United Kingdom)

"The next meeting of the Conference will be held on Thursday, 18 January 1968, at 3 p.m."

50. Are there any comments on the draft communiqué?

51. U KYAW MIN (Burma): We have all just heard heartfelt expressions of esteem, friendship and affection for Ambassador Trivedi of India, who is leaving us shortly for another important assignment and whose departure from our midst will leave us so much the poorer. I think it would be most fitting if that fact could be appropriately reflected in our communiqué for today.

52. The CHAIRMAN (United Kingdom): If there are no further comments, we shall add some appropriate wording to the communiqué and also the fact that the representative of Burma has spoken.

53. U KYAW MIN (Burma): I think we could add one sentence to our communiqué to the effect that the Committee bade farewell to Ambassador Trivedi of India, who is leaving for another assignment.

The Conference decided to issue the following communiqué:

"The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament today held its 356th plenary meeting in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, under the chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador I.F. Porter, representative of the United Kingdom.

"Statements were made by the representatives of the USSR, the United States, the United Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia, Canada, India, the United Kingdom and Burma.

"The Committee expressed its best wishes to Ambassador Trivedi on his departure to a new post.

"The next meeting of the Conference will be held on Thursday, 18 January 1968, at 3 p.m."

The meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.

